

(ಡಾ|| ಅರ್. ನಾಗನಗೌಡ.)

ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ದಿಸೈನ್ ಮುಂತಾದುವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಸದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಜರುಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಸಹಾಯ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಆ ಸಹಾಯ ಕೊಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪ್ರಣ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಭರವಸೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ತಿಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡರು ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ತಿಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಭರವಸೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಭೆಯ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದು ನನ್ನ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*The resolution was, by leave,  
withdrawn.*

#### (No. 4). Nationalisation of Mysore Bank.

\*Sri Mulika GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—Sir, I beg to move the following resolution :

“This Assembly is of the opinion that steps be taken for immediately urging for the nationalisation of the Bank of Mysore, Ltd.”

I know that banking is a central subject. But all the same it is necessary and desirable for us, and we are entitled to express our views in the matter and urge the matter before the Government of India for their serious consideration. This Assembly has already taken a momentous decision regarding the nationalisation of the Kolar Gold Mines. The Government of India have already nationalised the Imperial Bank of India. They have also nationalised Life Insurance Business and it is the accepted policy of the Government of India as well as of this Government that all such businesses, banking business, insurance business, should be nationalised and it is in keeping with the declared policy of the Government of India that this resolution has been brought forward.

Sir, trade and commerce of any State are controlled by banking system. In the capitalistic structure the banking business plays a very important role. We have accepted that the socialistic pattern of society should be the aim of

the Government and of the people and that both the Government and the people should take all necessary steps to achieve that goal. When that has been accepted it is but necessary that the financial resources of the State or the country are controlled and managed by the State itself.

When the Government of India nationalised the Imperial Bank of India they took certain steps. They paid some compensation, which was not acceptable to a good number of members of the Parliament. The compensation that was paid to the shareholders of the State Bank or the Imperial Bank was too high and we know that in Mysore though the face value of the shares of the Bank of Mysore is 100, its market value fluctuates between 200 and 400. The shareholders have already received from the Bank by way of dividend 200 to 300 per cent and some of them 500 per cent of their investments. Sir, when we accept that the policy of the Government should be to achieve the socialistic pattern of society, we should see that the money in the hands of the capitalist is immobilised and we should not encourage accumulation of money in the hands of the capitalists. In this particular case people that have invested in the Bank of Mysore are quite well off. They have already received 300 to 400 per cent of their investments. I therefore plead that the compensation that is to be paid to the shareholders of this Bank should not be more than the face value of the share.

It is unnecessary to say whether I am a shareholder in the Bank of Mysore or not. But one who is interested in the well-being of the people and one who is wedded to the cause of socialism will plead and strive and agitate and fight for establishing that ideal that has been placed before us. All those who now pay lip sympathy to this objective and all those who proclaim from their housetops that they are wedded to socialistic pattern of society should have no objection to my suggestion. On the other hand, it should be the policy of those people that money in the hands of the capitalist should be immobilised and that money should flow into the coffers of the Government

and it should be used by them so as to be beneficial for the welfare of the people.

4 P.M.

Sir, I with these few words would urge upon the members of this House through you Sir, to accept this important resolution. If this resolution is accepted,—I have no doubt that it is going to be accepted,—it is going to be a land-mark in the history of Mysore's progress. I am sure, even those people who want to oppose this resolution are quite certain that their opposition will not have any effect on the course of the policy that is going to be pursued by the Government in consultation with the State Governments. I therefore plead, Sir, that this resolution may kindly be accepted by this Hon'ble House. Thank you.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Resolution moved:

“That this Assembly is of the opinion that steps be taken for immediately urging for the nationalisation of the Bank of Mysore, Ltd.”

Sri K. S. VASAN (K.G.F.)—Sir, I fully support the resolution now moved by my Hon'ble friend Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy. I think this is a non-controversial issue and it needs no long speech to commend the resolution to the House. It is the declared policy of the Government of India and I know of this Government also to work towards the achievement of a socialistic pattern of society. That would be possible only when the Government tries to proceed with the necessary legislative and other activities with a view to regulate the financial resources of the country. What is suggested in this resolution is only one of the many things that the Government will have to do in order to achieve this objective. I, therefore, commend this resolution for the unanimous acceptance of this Hon'ble House.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, As this Hon'ble House is aware, the Government of India has taken over the management of the Imperial Bank only a few months ago. That was

done with the object of making it possible for the Government to extend credit facilities to as great part of the population in the country as possible and more especially to the rural population of the country. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, they have already extended the rural credit facilities with the help of the funds that have been made available by the State Bank that has been recently created. Along with that, the Government of India had under contemplation the taking over of the other State associated Banks of the country. This is a subject which is in the hands of the Government of India and our State Bank and our State Government have not much to do with it. I can only assure the Hon'ble Members, the Hon'ble Member who has moved this resolution and the Hon'ble Member who supported that, at the proper time, we will be able to communicate the views of the Members of this House to the Government of India.

With this assurance, I request the Hon'ble Member to kindly withdraw the resolution.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—I beg leave of the House to withdraw the resolution.

*The resolution was, by leave,  
withdrawn.*

Sri K. S. VASAN (Kolar Gold Fields).—Sir, resolution No. 5 stands in my name and it pertains to the Reorganisation of the States. Regarding this subject a decision has already been taken by the House and communicated to the Government of India and this very subject is going to come before this House in the form of a Bill and there will be opportunities to discuss this question. I, therefore, do not propose to move this resolution.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Next Resolution—Resolution No. 6. Sri Masiyappa is not present.

Next Resolution—Resolution No. 7. Sri G. Sivappa—not present.

Next Resolution—Resolution No. 8. Sri H. K. Shivarudrappa.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಶ್ರೀ ವಾಸನ್ ರವರು ನೂಚಿಸಿದ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ನಾನೂ ಸಹ ನನ್ನ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ದಿನವು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Next Resolution—Resolution No. 9 Sri H. C. Linga Reddy—Member not present.

Next Resolution—Resolution No. 10 Sri P. M. Swami Durai.

#### (No. 10). Removal of Prohibition at K. G. F.

Sri P. M. SWAMI DURAI (K. G. F. Scheduled Caste).—Sir, the resolution which stands in my name reads as follows :

“That this Assembly is of the opinion that Prohibition at Kolar Gold Fields be removed.”

Sir, Kolar Gold Fields is predominantly inhabited by labourers. These labourers go for underground work at a depth of 10,000 feet. You know the temperature at the place where they work under ground and the circumstances prevailing in Kolar Gold Fields are such that some stimulant in the form of drink preferably toddy becomes very essential in the interest of good work. That is why many a time the people of Kolar Gold Fields have urged for the removal of prohibition there. As a matter of fact, when the Hon'ble Minister for Prohibition visited Kolar Gold Fields to elicit public opinion on prohibition, the majority of the important and leading citizens expressed that prohibition is not working satisfactorily because of the special nature of the work in which they are engaged. The Taluk Congress Committee also have recommended the removal of prohibition there. The Hon'ble Minister for Prohibition is fully aware that prohibition is not satisfactorily being enforced. I do not say that it is not possible for the Police to enforce. The Police try their level best to enforce the Government policy and do their duty entrusted to them by the Government. Because of the peculiar circumstances prevailing here, they are unable to enforce prohibition to the extent expected by the

Government. Therefore, it is urged and represented to the Government that prohibition there be removed. With these observations, I request this Hon'ble House to consider the issue and give their acceptance to the removal of prohibition in Kolar Gold Fields.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is it the opinion of the Hon'ble Member that if prohibition is removed, the drink will improve the health of the workers there?

Sri P. M. SWAMI DURAI.—Yes, Sir, because the nature of work in the mines is such that drink will certainly improve the health of the workers there. This subject has been discussed many a time and therefore I did not go into the other aspects of the question such as illhealth due to illicit distillation etc. It is on account of the existence of prohibition, several people at Kolar Gold Fields involve themselves in illicit distillation and spoil their health. As a matter of fact, in Kolar Gold Fields area, illicit distillation is considered as the best cottage industry.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

“That this Assembly is of the opinion that Prohibition at Kolar Gold Fields be removed.”

Sri K. S. VASAN (Kolar Gold Fields).—Sir, I fully support and endorse this resolution moved by my friend Sri Swami Durai. Sir, most of the Hon'ble Members here know that I was one of those who welcomed this measure with the belief that it will do the utmost good to the people of Kolar Gold Fields when it was introduced in 1948. I know also that this House will not accept this Resolution and it will be voted down not because of their conviction that prohibition has done good to the people in general and to the workers of Kolar Gold Fields in particular, but because of the ostrich-like policy as Sri D. Devaraj Urs was saying some time back.

Sir, prohibition has a very adverse effect on the health of the workers of K. G. F. mines. This is the considered opinion of the medical authorities also of K. G. F. I invite this Government to appoint an impartial Committee to